

APRIL - 1921

MAR 26 1921

The American Scandinavian Review

MAR 26 1921

UNIV. OF MICH.



THE OLYMPIC GAMES



The Liberty National Bank of New York

120 Broadway

CAPITAL	\$5,000,000
SURPLUS	5,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	.	3,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES MORE THAN \$145,000,000

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME IX

APRIL, 1921

NUMBER 4

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HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, *Literary Editor*

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NFH/J

c/o A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

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[Under Supervision of Federal Reserve Board]

BALANCE SHEET December 31, 1920

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 969,579.36	
Eligible Acceptances of other Banks	2,910,248.20	
Demand Loans, Secured	<u>1,685,000.00</u>	\$ 5,564,827.56
Notes Receivable Arising from Exports		12,814,118.02
Accrued Interest and Sundry Debits		282,447.79
Customers' Liability a/c Letters of Credit and Acceptances		<u>8,062,178.29</u>
		<u>\$26,723,571.66</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$5,000,000.00	
Surplus	1,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	<u>629,736.91</u>	\$ 6,629,736.91
Accrued Interest Payable, Reserves for Taxes, etc.		420,299.13
Anticipations a/c Acceptances		302,312.87
Obligations to War Finance Corporation		11,309,044.46
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		<u>8,062,178.29</u>
		<u>\$26,723,571.66</u>

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STOCKHOLM

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Bramminge	Holbæk	Nyborg	Sønderho
Durop	Hurup	Nykjöbing F.	Stubbekjöbing
Elsinore	Hørsholm	Nykjöbing S.	Thisted
Esbjerg	Kaliundborg	Nysted	Tølløse
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Empire Safe Deposit Company

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS



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OF NEW YORK

Established 1812

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OVER \$100,000,000

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	ITALY GENOA	* Temporarily Closed	

FINANCIAL NOTES

THE ENSKILDA

Stockholms Enskilda Bank, founded 1856 by A. O. Wallenberg, which year after year has had an unusual progress, shows for the year 1920 a capital of 80 million kronor. The last dividend published, for 1919, was 15%. The General Manager, Mr. Marcus Wallenberg, resigned last year and as his successor has been appointed Director J. Nachmansson. Mr. K. A. Wallenberg is still Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Marcus Wallenberg has been elected Vice-Chairman. In contrast with other leading banks in Sweden, the Stockholms Enskilda Bank has offices still only in the capital and its nearest surroundings, but this circumstance has in no wise reduced the great influence of the bank.

SWEDISH VIEW ON MONEY MARKETS

According to Professor Gustav Cassel, whose opinion on the money situation in Sweden is given in the Liberty National Bank's *Present Day Scandinavia*, a return to normal rates of interest on capital for essential commercial and industrial activities need not be expected for perhaps five years to come. Even the present rates, says this financial expert, are not sufficiently high to bring about the necessary reduction of the demand for capital. He adds that the situation is aggravated by the recent development of taxation through which the essential burden of taxes has been laid on the larger incomes, especially on those of the companies.

SCANDINAVIAN-ARGENTINE BANK BEGINS BUSINESS

The Scandinavian-Argentine Bank, which has begun business in Buenos Aires, is the outcome of the fusion of capital between 32 Norwegian banks, and the foundation was laid somewhat over a year ago when the banks sent Waldemar Kallevig to Argentina to organize the institution. The capital is 10,000,000 pesos. Leading Scandinavian business men in Argentina have also subscribed to the stock.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT

An outstanding feature of the annual report of the Irving National Bank is the statement that the increase of capital, surplus, and profits to a new total exceeding \$23,000,000 has been matched by growth of deposits to more than \$230,000,000. During the year 1920 the total amount of business cleared through the bank was more than thirty-three billions of dollars. Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of directors, expresses the opinion that the country, with adequate aid to hold and develop foreign outlets for surplus production, can look forward to a renewal of business and a revival of national prosperity.

FERROCHROME DEVELOPMENT

The Norwegian Electrothermic Company at Tysse has for some time been conducting experiments in the making of non-rusting steel. It has been demonstrated that steel with a high percentage of ferrochrome but low in coal does not rust and is not affected by most acids, thus obviating the necessity of paint or enamel on this metal when exposed to air and water. This ferrochrome

with a low percentage of coal has heretofore been too costly a production to be turned out in any but small quantities. An economical process, long a desideratum, has now been perfected, the low cost of electricity in Norway being an important factor. The world demand for this steel is unlimited and orders for it are pouring in. At present the company plans only to produce the new alloy, but later the plant will be enlarged to manufacture the steel as well.

SWEDISH RETURNS EXCEED BUDGET ESTIMATES

Returns on several important items of Swedish state revenues for 1920 will be far in excess of budget estimates. For instance, customs receipt for November were approximately 10,000,000 kronor and import duties for the year were nearly 150,000,000 kronor or about 80,000,000 kronor more than the budget anticipated. The sugar tax, expected to yield about 16,000,000 kronor, reached no less than 28,000,000 kronor.

SWEDISH TELEPHONES FOR POLAND

Swedish telephone is to be in operation throughout the whole Poland, according to the new license granted the Cedergren Telephone Company of Warsaw, which for many years had monopoly-license in that city. The new license, however, granted for 20 years, is of a very wide reach, covering among others the important cities of industry, Lodz and Lemberg. Formally the license is taken over by a Polish company, in which, however, the greater part of the stock is in the hands of the Swedish Company and the Polish State.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT BUDGET APPROVED BY STORTING

The Norwegian Storting has approved the Government budget for the period 1920-21 which closes June 30, 1921. The budget shows a total expenditure of 772,889,000 kroner. The ordinary expenditures amount to 511,600,000 kroner and the extraordinary expenditures to 261,289,000 kroner.

THE COST OF LIVING

Statistics for January show that the cost of living in Norway is now 267 percent of what it was in August, 1914, against 299 percent in December. The highest point was touched in July, 1920, when it was 366 percent of pre-war prices. The main factor in the decrease is the lower price of coal, although the food staples are also moving downward, even if more slowly. A result of the decrease in prices is an enormous increase of unemployment through the closing of more and more factories. A survey of labor conditions shows 657 unemployed for every 100 places to be filled.

DANISH RESERVES INCREASE

Brown Brothers & Co. have received a cable from their correspondent Den Danske Landmandsbank, Copenhagen, an announcement to the effect that this institution has declared a dividend of 12 percent for 1920, or the same as in the previous four years, and has increased extraordinary reserves by 5,000,000 kroner, so that these reserves now total 50,000,000 kroner. Den Danske Landmandsbank has a paid-up capital of 100,000,000 kroner.



NORDISK BANKINSTITUT

A/S

CHRISTIANIA
NORWAY

Paid Up Capital—8 Million Kroner

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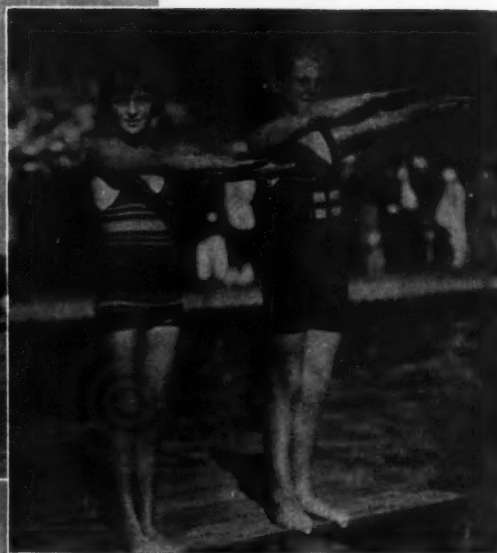
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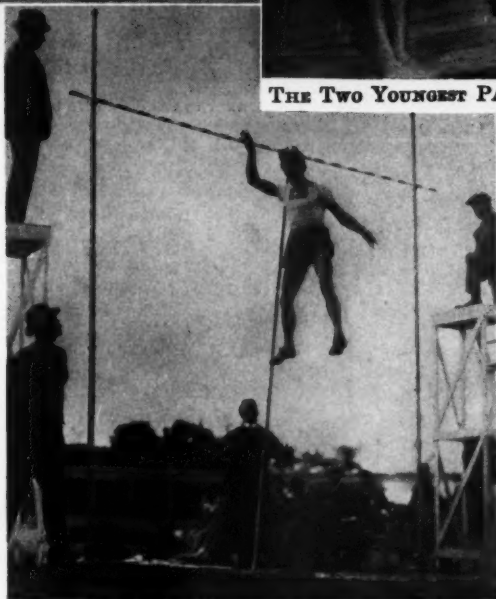
From the Olympic Games



JOHN JANSSON OF SWEDEN
MAKING A HIGH DIVE



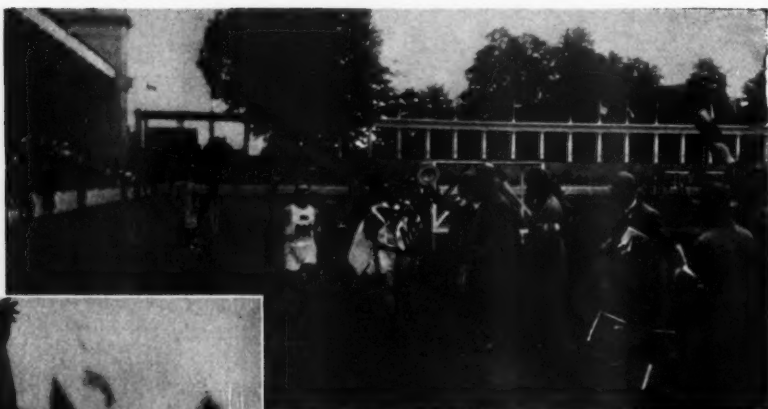
THE TWO YOUNGEST PARTICIPANTS, MISS EILEEN
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AND NIKLAS SKOGLUND
OF SWEDEN



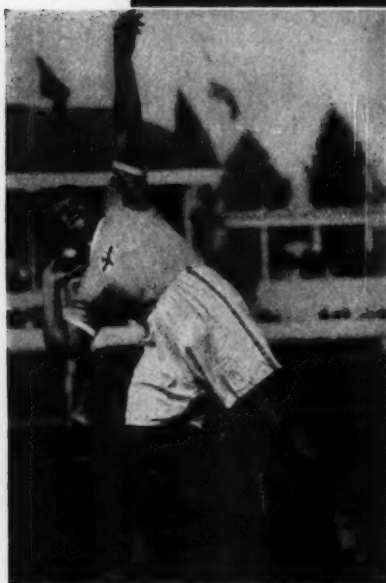
PETERSEN OF DENMARK CLEARS THE BAR

International

From the Olympic Games



KOLEHMAINEN, WINNER OF THE MARATHON



WILLIE PAROLLA THE FINN



KALMAR-PETTERSON (SWEDEN) WINS BROAD JUMP



FRENCHMAN, SWEDE, AMERICAN ROUNDING TURN IN 5,000 METERS

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME IX

APRIL, 1921

NUMBER 4

The Olympic Games

By GLOKAR WELL

The call for the seventh Olympic Games, to be held in Antwerp, did not meet with completely enthusiastic response from all countries prominent in athletics. The time allowed for preparation for so important a sporting event seemed all too short; and the nations that had been so lately at war were not ready for the quieter rivalry of the games. However, once it was decided to hold the contests,—very largely as a tribute to the Belgians,—no country was found unwilling to do its best to secure adequate representation.

In the Scandinavian countries, proper representation was seen to be desirable for more than sporting reasons. National pride demanded that their teams should rank well among those of the larger nations. Sweden, especially, felt that she must defend her position won in 1912. From the Government and from private sources, a fund was subscribed which would permit sending a delegation to Antwerp that would give Sweden fair representation. It must be remembered also that in preparing for the games, the Belgians would have reason to profit by the experience of Swedes in 1912. In fact, the Belgian Committee constantly conferred with the Swedish managers and the Stockholm games served as a model for those at Antwerp.

The North rules in winter sports

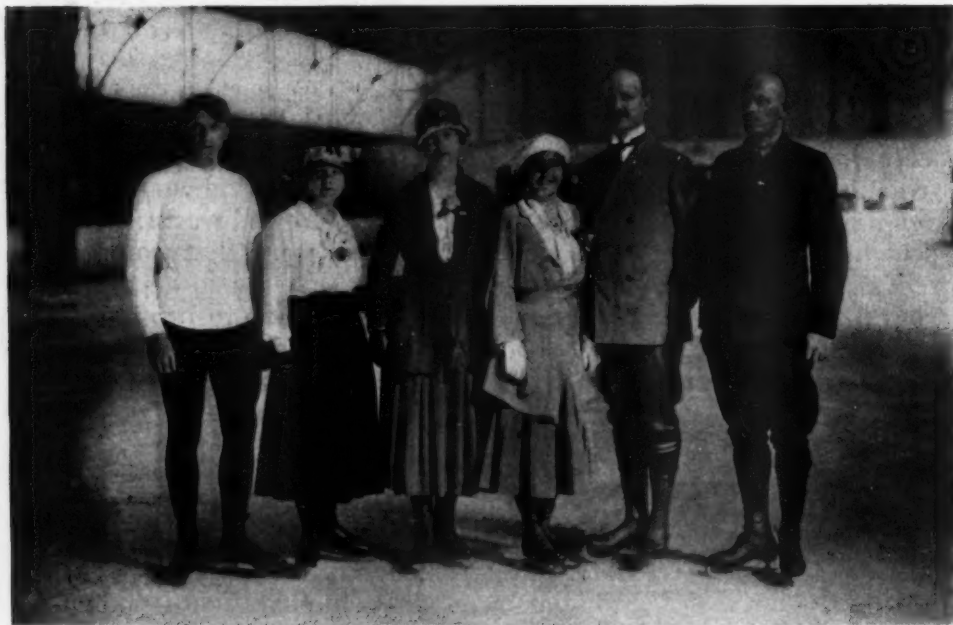
It was to be expected that those who came from the North would be conspicuous in the ice contests, which, coming in April, were the first of the games. Here the Swedes won their first victory when Gillis Grafström,—Swedish, Scandinavian, and world champion,—took the gold medal in the fancy skating contest for men. Second place went to the Norwegian, Andreas Krogh; and another Norwegian, Martin

Stixrud, came third. Ulrich Salchow, ten times the world champion, had to be content with fourth place now; but when his forty-odd years are considered, and it is remembered that he had appeared in no contest for several years, his performance must be regarded as one that few could equal. Among the women, the first place in fancy skating was plainly for one of two Swedish contestants, Mrs. Magda Maurroy-Julin and Miss Svea Norén,—and the former came out victorious. Great as the competition was and in spite of Miss Weld, the American, who showed remarkable grace in execution, the Swedish women were without peer. In the competition for couples, there was another triumph for Northern skaters. Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson of Helsingfors had no real rivals except the Norwegians, Mr. and Mrs. Bryn.

Although hockey is not a major sport in the Northern countries, Sweden sent a team, relying upon the ability of the players as all around athletes and upon the training they had received in the national game of "bandy." But in this game the Canadians and Americans easily outplayed all European teams. The Czecho-Slovakian team took third place.

Swedes and Norwegians sail to easy victories

From the sailing matches, the Swedes and Norwegians took home with them prizes that were among the easiest they had ever won. The



NORWEGIAN SKATING TEAMS: LEFT TO RIGHT, ANDREAS KROGH, MISS MARGOT MOE, MISS INGRID GULBRANDSEN, MRS. A. BRYN, YNGVAR BRYN, MARTIN STIXRUD

Swedish boats sailed without contestants, and the Norwegian boats won five gold medals as they covered the courses all alone.

America vs. Sweden in shooting: surprises in cycling

In competition with fifteen other nations, the Scandinavians strove principally with America for first honors in shooting. While the Americans excelled in clay-bird shooting, the Norwegians were superior when the targets were running deer. His phenomenal sureness won Lilloc Olsen applause in both single and double shooting. In the match with army rifles, first and second prizes went to K. Johansson and Mauritz Eriksson.

With the bicycle races, the events at the stadium began in earnest. In the road run, where the competition was strong, Scandinavia had entered its best men. The fastest cyclists of the continent were in this run, and, as in 1912, South America had sent its phenomenon, Kaltenbrunn. When Kaltenbrunn passed all his rivals, it was believed that he had won; but when the calculations were adjusted, it was found that Harry Stenquist of Sweden had beaten the South African by more than a minute and had carried off the gold medal.

Field and track events

The formal opening of the Olympic Games took place in the stadium on August 14th, in the presence of Belgium's royal family. The spectators were well impressed by the Scandinavian groups when the athletes passed in review.

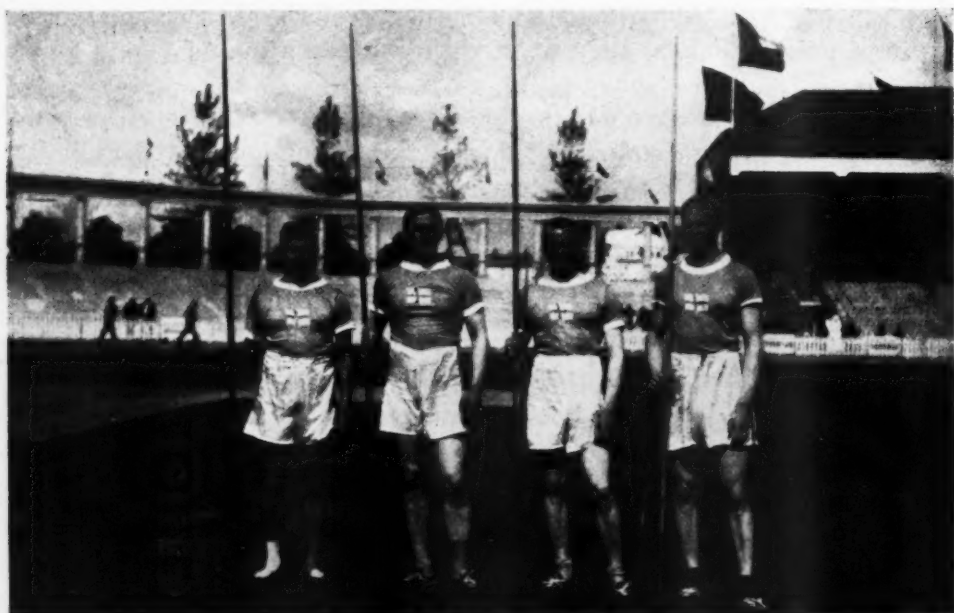
In the field events, the Scandinavians did not win as many prizes as they had expected, but still they did make a fair showing. William Petterson won the broad jump at 715 centimetres, a rather poor performance for him, chargeable, perhaps, to the condition of the track. Carl

Johnson, an American, was second, and the third place was won by Erik Abrahamson, a Swede. Other victors in field sports were Helge Lövland, who won first prize in the Decathlon, Bertil Olsson, and the American, Hamilton.

The Finns broke the record in javelin throwing, with Myyra mak-



J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM, OF SWEDEN, WHOSE EXPERIENCE AND QUIET PRESENCE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL JURY AT ANTWERP ADJUSTED MANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SPORTSMEN



FINNISH WINNERS IN JAVELIN THROWING: LEFT TO RIGHT, P. JOHANSSON, SAARISTO, PELTONEN, MYYRA

ing a throw of 65 metres, 78 centimetres. Three other Finns, Peltonen, P. Johansson, and Saaristo, claimed honors in the order named; while in fifth place was an Esthonian, Klumberg, the first of his country to take part in an international contest since it gained its independence.

In the discus throw, the Finns further proved their prowess, Niklander winning over the old Olympic champion, Armas Taipale. Again in the shot put, Finland was victor when Pörhola made 14.81 metres, while the veteran Niklander took second place with only half a centimetre between himself and the American Liversedge. In throwing the 56-pound weight, the Americans, MacDonald and Pat Ryan, took chief honors, while Carl Lind, the powerful police officer from Karlstad, was third. Malcolm Svensson, Sweden, gained fourth place, and the Finn, Petterson, fifth. In the hammer throw, Pat Ryan again was first, with Lind second and Ewensson in fourth place.

In the track events, two won special prominence,—Hannes Kolehmainen, "the smiling Finn," and Paavo Nurmi, "the stern Finn," the latter never letting a laugh escape his lips. Kolehmainen caused one of the real sensations of the Olympic games when he won the Marathon, and it was because of long experience and superior judgment that he did so. Eight years before he won at Stockholm three of the chief races, and subsequently he contested repeatedly in America. It had been said that his career was near its close, and he now came back and

won the most strenuous of all runs. His was a performance without equal. Loosman, the Esthonian, came in second. It was a sight to arouse the spectators to the utmost to see Kolehmainen laughing and fresh as ever, with laurel and the Finnish flag entwined around his body.

The contest between Nurmi and the Frenchman Guillemot had in it a touch of the dramatic. As will be remembered, the similar contests at Stockholm was one of the most sensational of the races,—between Bouin and Kolehmainen, the latter winning by a hair's breadth. Bouin, the idol of France, was killed in the war. Bouin's spirit must have hovered over his compatriot at Antwerp, for after a desperate struggle with his adversary, Guillemot won. In the 10,000 metre run, however, Nurmi succeeded in getting his revenge in beating Guillemot by 15 metres.

In the hop, step, and jump contest, it was Finland that took the lead with Tuulo's 14.50 metres. But the Swedes came dangerously close, Folke Jansson only 2 centimetres behind, and Eric Almlöf and Ivar Sahlin, respectively third and fourth.

In the final 400-metre run, Sweden had the record-breaker, Nils Engdahl, among the starters, and she would have had one more had not one of Sundblad's shoes broken during the trial run. Rudd, from South Africa, took chief honors here, Engdahl losing second place to the Englishman, Butler. In the semi-final, however, Engdahl beat Rudd by 49.4 seconds.

In the team race of 3,000 metres, the Swedes had to start without two of their best men, Zander and Falk, but nevertheless they won third prize after America and England captured first and second.

In the long relay race of 1,600 metres, fourth place was all that Sweden could get. In the pole vault, it was the Dane, Henry Petersen, who captured second against the Americans.

At the close of the field and track athletics, it was found that America stood first with 210 points, Finland second with 94, Sweden third with 90—the same relative positions as those held in 1912,—Norway ninth with 12 points, Esthonia tenth with 10, and Denmark eleventh with 9.

Danish and Swedish divers victorious:

The youngest Olympians

In the swimming contests, Northern participants immediately placed themselves on record as most proficient and almost unbeatable. In plain diving the four entered for Sweden took the four leading honors and the greater was the satisfaction because the two youngest of the group captured the two first prizes. A. Wallman became Olympic champion, followed by Niklas Skoglund, who only a few days

before celebrated his fourteenth year and who was the youngest athlete entered as well as the youngest prize winner at Antwerp. Third and fourth prizes went to the old and tried divers, John Jansson and Erik Adlerz. Scandinavian supremacy in this sport was further proved by a Finn and a Dane capturing respectively fifth and sixth place. On the other hand, the results in the other diving contests did not exactly turn out as expected. In the final, three Swedes and three Americans qualified, of whom Adlerz was second and Blomgren and Jansson fifth and sixth. In spring-board diving, which is not practiced to any great extent in the Scandinavian countries, the Americans were superior throughout.

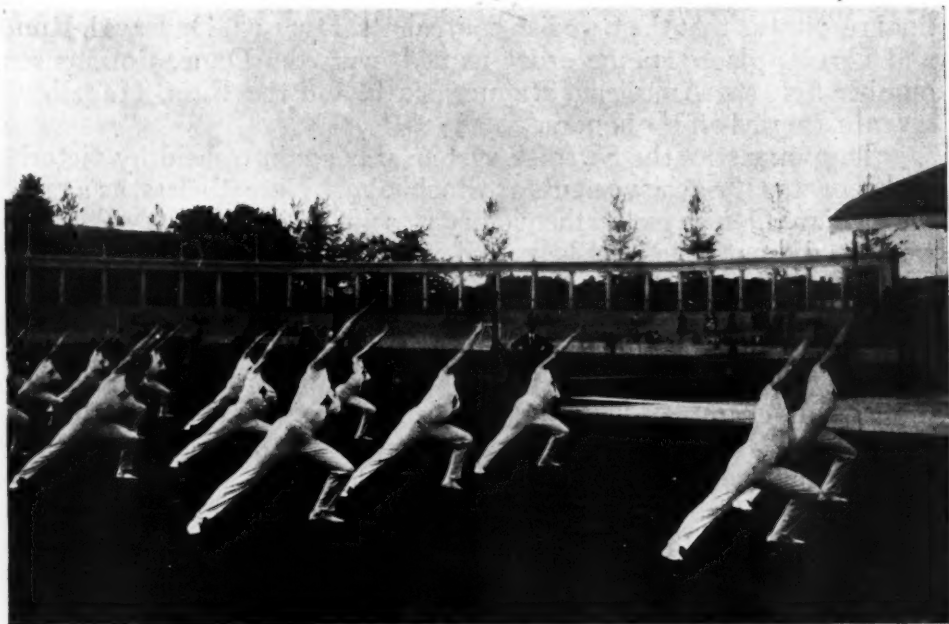
Plain diving for women gave first victory to Denmark, with Miss Fryland, Ewa Ollivier, Sweden, coming third after England had taken second honors. The contest, however, was so close that a different outcome might easily have been recorded. No Scandinavian women took part in the spring-board diving, where the fourteen-year-old Miss Riggan, American, was first. Among all the swimming contestants Miss Riggan and Niklas Skoglund were the most popular subjects with the photographers.

In the breast-stroke contests two overwhelming victories were placed to the credit of Sweden, which always has done fine work in this specialty. Both in the 200 and 400 metre swim Håkan Malmroth proved himself easy winner, and Thor Henning, the Swedish record breaker, succeeded in reaching second place in both matches, ahead of Aaltonen of Finland. In ordinary swimming, however, the Scandinavians could not compete with the remarkably skillful representatives of the non-European countries. It was some satisfaction to see Jane Gylling take part in the closing contests for 100 and 300 metres. Finally, in the team contest for women, Sweden reached third position after a most intense struggle with England for second.

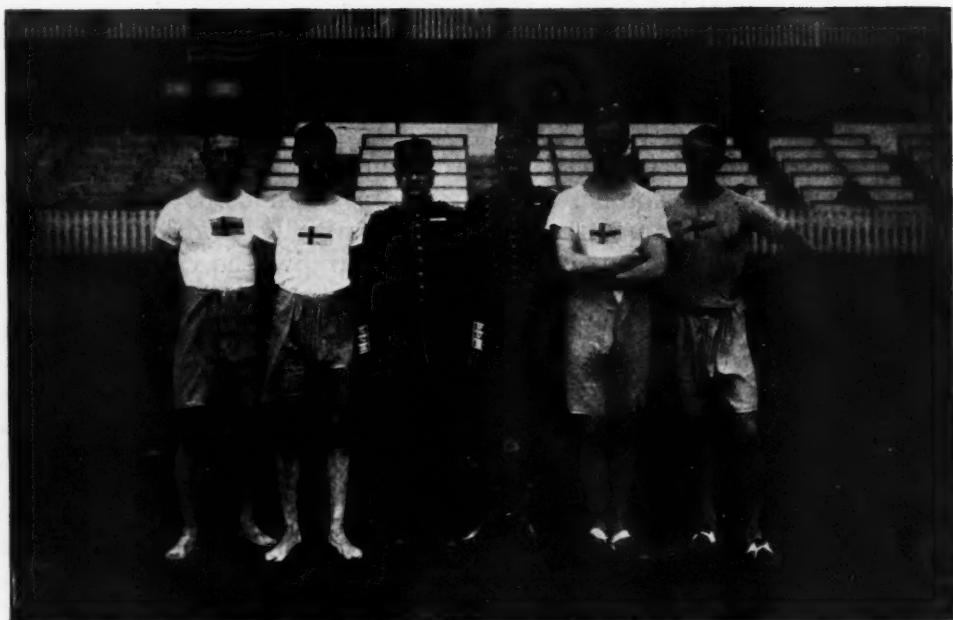
Considering that the Swedes came so close to winning the prize in water polo in 1912, great expectations attended their participation in this game. And indeed they worked ahead easily until the semi-final by beating the Czecho-Slovaks by 11 to 0 and Brazil with 7 to 3. But at the close the Belgians brought destruction by winning 5 to 3. Of this match the most that can be said is that the Belgians deserved to win.

The modern Pentathlon, gymnastics, rowing, and tennis

A military specialty, the modern Pentathlon, consisting of pistol shooting, fencing, swimming, running, and riding, gave the Swedish officers a fine opportunity to display their prowess, as they did at Stockholm in 1912. At Antwerp a Swedish officer stood foremost in each of the above branches, except fencing, and even here Sweden obtained second place, while one of the stars of the French army was victor. The



DANISH GYMNASTS IN ACTION



SWEDISH WINNERS IN MODERN PENTATHLON: LEFT TO RIGHT, LIEUTENANTS UGOLA, DE LAVAL, LEADERS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DRAKENBERG, CAPTAIN WIBORN, LIEUTENANTS DYRSSEN,

final result was that the Swedish lieutenants, Dyrssen, De Laval, Runö, and Uggla, placed in the order named, with the Dane, Christensen, number five, the American, Rayner, sixth, and the Finn, Hagelberg, seventh, carried off the honors.

In gymnastics the Swedish system was again upheld by victories that repeated the achievements at Stockholm. Nevertheless, as against the brilliant Danish group the victory was not easily bought. The Norwegians did not take part here, and while Belgium took third prize it was a performance that in no way could approach what the other two countries presented. Both Sweden and Denmark had women gymnasts at Antwerp whose work was of real beauty.

Then came the rowing matches. From the start the Scandinavian single-scutt champion, Ljunglöf, was outdistanced by Kelly, the American. No doubt existed that Ljunglöf was one of the three best rowing over the course, but bad luck attended him.

In tennis, the Scandinavian countries had no great expectations. Again and again, they were outclassed. However, Mrs. Sigrid Fick, of Sweden, took fourth prize in the ladies' singles, and the Danish couple, Hansen-Tegner, gained the same honor in the mixed doubles.

Disappointments in football

Speaking of unfortunate happenings, it may be just as well to deal here with the football games. Here it was that matters took a turn contrary to all expectations. It is quite true that in the first round the Norwegians created a sensation by winning over England with a score of 3 to 1, but as if to offset this the Spaniards succeeded in defeating the Danes by a score of 1 to 0. Sweden had the Greeks as opponents and won by 9 to 0.

In the second round the Scandinavians all but disappeared. The Norwegians, for instance, met their fate when confronted by the Czecho-Slovaks, a team that did some really excellent work. The score stood 4 to 0. Following this, Sweden had to give the victory to Holland, with a score of 5 to 4. The Dutch committee desired the decision to be made in favor of the Swedes, but the referee played on the other side and the match was lost to Sweden.

During the continued play for the third prize, matters became even worse. The Italians defeated the Norwegians by 2 to 1, and Sweden lost to Spain by 3 to 1. With this all hope for Scandinavia was lost.

Wrestlers of the North superior in "art"; Danes score in boxing

But the wrestling matches showed Scandinavian sport in fine form. For instance, in the Graeco-Roman wrestling contests, Scandinavia overshadowed every other and captured all leading prizes. The Northern school, indeed, proved itself superior to the rest of the world.

The prize winners in the various classes were as follows: Feather-

weight—Friman, Kakhonen (Finland), and Svensson (Sweden). Lightweight—Väre, Tamminen (Finland), and Andersen (Norway). Middle-weight A—Westergren (Sweden), Lindfors (Finland), and Perthilla (Finland). Middle-weight B—Johanson (Sweden), Rosenquist (Finland), and Ericksen (Denmark). Heavy-weight—Lindfors (Finland), Ahlgren (Sweden), and Nieminen (Finland).

In the wrestling contests the points were divided exclusively among the Scandinavian countries with the following results: Finland, 19 points; Sweden, 7; Denmark, 3; and Norway, 1.

A number of Scandinavian wrestlers who failed to win prizes took part in the catch-as-catch-can contests largely for the sake of the practice this afforded them. This form of wrestling is uncommon in the Scandinavian countries, but even here it was found that fairly good Graeco-Roman wrestlers can make a good showing against experts. In the lightweight match, Anttila, Finland, took the first prize, with Swensson, Sweden, second. The Finns, Leino and Pentala, won first and second awards in the middle-weight class. Larson, Sweden, gained chief honors in the heavy-weight wrestling, with Nilsson, also Swedish, in third place. The positions of the nationalities were: America, $9\frac{1}{2}$ points; Finland, 8 points; Sweden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ points. This result was rather unexpected.

Both Denmark and Norway entered contestants for the boxing matches, the Danes winning three second prizes and the Norwegians one.

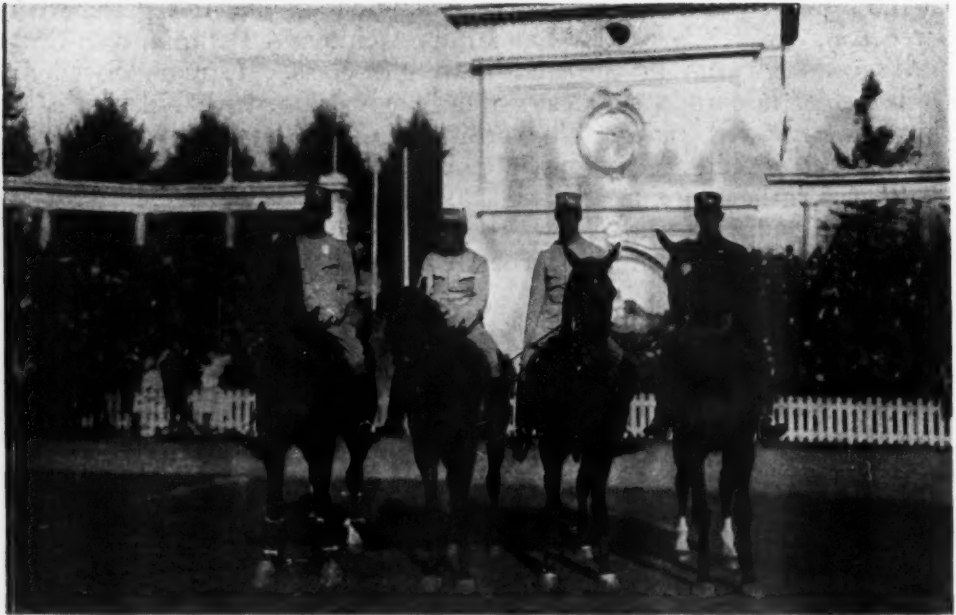
Masters in riding

The Olympic Games concluded with the riding contests, which proved a triumph for the Swedes, although the competition was greater here than in 1912 when the Swedish horsemen were victorious. At Antwerp the exhibition riding resolved itself into a Swedish contest, with Captain Lundblad as victor, followed by Lieutenants Sandström and von Rosen, and Captain von Essen. Although not entered as a contestant, the riding of Colonel Boltenstern was so exceptional that, according to the judges, he would have taken third honors if he had been regularly entered. It is interesting to know that Captain Lundblad won the prize with an ordinary service horse.

The most important of all the riding was that termed "military," which includes fifty kilometre runs, hurdle races, steeple chase races, and jumping. The contests cover three days and demonstrate most forcibly the stamina of both horse and rider. Victory went to Lieutenant Mörner of Sweden, and the Italian, Cataraffi, took second prize with Lieutenant Lundström third. These two, with Captain von Braun, who was eighth, composed the Swedish team, which completed its victory by taking home the team prize.

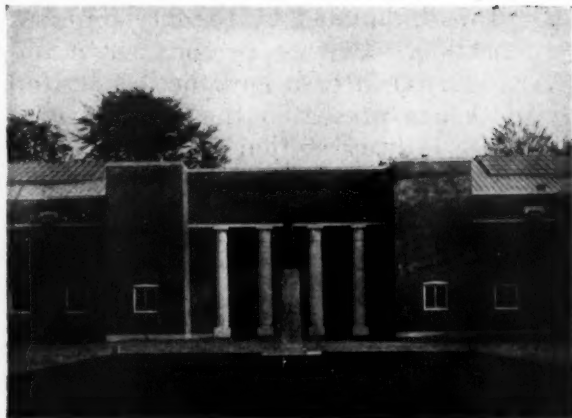
Against the Italian specialists, the Scandinavians did not expect

much from the prize jumping contests. Nevertheless, Captain Lewenhaupt managed to take third place for Sweden, winning over Major Michelet, the Norwegian. Great interest centered on the team jumping, in which contest the competing nations entered their best men and horses. The struggle was between the Italian, Belgian, and Swedish teams. Two Belgians rode without fault, but they exceeded the time limit and were heavily penalized. The finest performance among the Swedes was that of Lieutenant König. The final result was that the Swedish team, composed of König, von Rosen, and Norling, took the victory by a hair's breadth from the Belgians, who led the Italians by a similarly close margin. And so the Swedish flag floated at the top of the staff for the last competition just as it had done on the first day of the games.



SWEDISH WINNERS IN TEAM JUMPING: LIEUTENANTS VON ROSEN, MARTIN, KONIG, NORLING

Editor's Note: Various systems of point awards have been used to determine the final standing of the nations. That used by the Swedish Committee gives three points for first place, two for second, and one for third. The total number of points won by each of the participating nations, in accordance with this system, is as follows: the United States, 201½; Sweden, 121½; Great Britain, 87; Finland, 74; Norway, 66; France, 63; Italy, 54; Belgium, 40; Denmark, 28; South Africa, 21; Canada, 18; Holland, 18; Switzerland, 17; Esthonia, 7; Brazil, 6; Australia, 5; Japan, 5; Spain, 4; Greece, 2; Czecho-Slovakia, 2; Luxembourg, 2; New Zealand, 1.



FACADE OF AARHUS STADION

The Stadion Near Aarhus

Though a Northern people, who might be supposed to be remote from ancient classical culture, the Danes use the old Greek word for their new temple of athletics in Jutland. When we give Greece credit for the intellectual background of modern civilization we often fail to realize that

we inherit from her also the cultivation of our human bodies: *mens sana in corpore sano*. Denmark is now as ready as any nation to become the host of one of the modern Olympiades which have been so successfully revived in Athens, St. Louis, London, Stockholm, and Antwerp. And as a curious coincidence to this train of thought may I call attention to the fact that Denmark is a centre for classical studies: this year a young American is here, through the good auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, to study Greek at the University of Copenhagen.

The new Stadion erected near "the second metropolis of Denmark," as Aarhus has often been called, is an impressive accomplishment. As long ago as 1913 the city began to discuss the idea, but years passed without anything real being accomplished. In the spring 1916 the sporting clubs in Aarhus rallied around the president of Aarhus Gymnastikforening, Mr. Frederik Lausen, finding in him the dictator necessary to overcome all disagreements. He has since that time been the "man behind the guns," and notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the world-war and his private occupations, participating as he does in many large commercial enterprises in all parts of the world, he persisted until the Aarhus Stadion has now become a fact and has lately been opened in the presence of the King and the Queen.

A more picturesque locality than the outskirts of the Marselisborg Forest could hardly be found anywhere, and the architect, Mr. Hoeg-Hansen, known from the Denmark building at the Malmö exposition, has taken every advantage of it to create something unique, which will be more apparent when the trees and shrubberies planted in the surroundings grow up. The area consists of twenty-four hectares

(about sixty acres) of forest and field, donated by the city together with an appropriation of Kr. 280,000. Private persons have subscribed Kr. 380,000, so that Kr. 660,000 in cash have been spent on the establishment. Also the State has presented the Stadion with the roof construction of the former railway station in Copenhagen, a number of beautifully-swung, very wide arches, which have been used in the two large halls at the Stadion for indoor exercise. Besides these halls, the park contains open grounds for athletics, with a race-track 6.5 meters wide and 410 meters long, as well as planes for football, tennis, and field sports.

G. B.



THE NEW STADION AT AARHUS, DENMARK

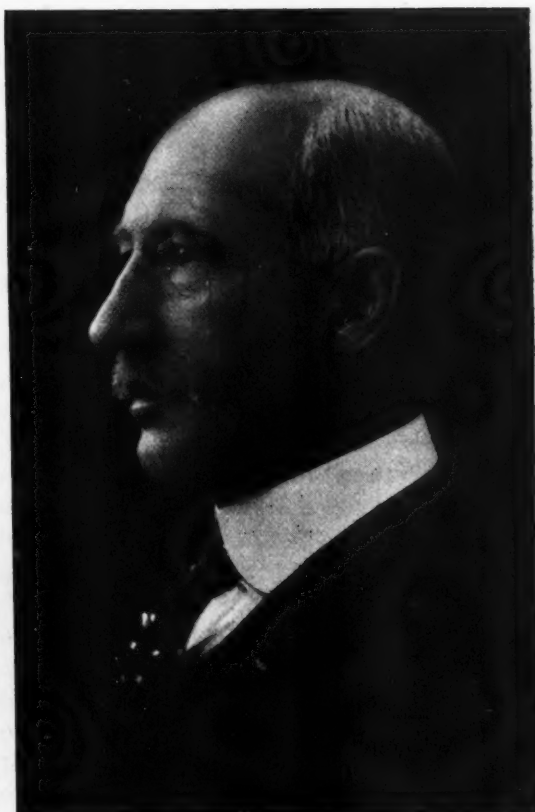
The Broad Folk Highway of American Sport

By WALTER CAMP

Since the war, sport and athletics have come to the front in all countries as never before. Students of society have long recognized that sport is the folk highway of a country, and more people march together and contentedly and in democratic spirit along that highway than along any other of the roads that are trod by human kind throughout their lives. The old saying about making the songs of the country and letting whoever will make the laws is now being adapted to the idea of making the sports of the country. The proposal recommending the old Blue

Laws in the United States has raised a storm of protest, although these would only affect sport one day in seven. Some idea of the way people feel about this attempt at a small deprivation of their customs gives an indication of what a place in the lives of the many these sports now occupy.

To the casual observer, particularly if he be a foreigner, the "motif" running through American sport seems to be war. There is a seriousness of purpose about the American's athletics which runs through the entire fabric. Almost before he is out of short trousers, the American boy is playing his games with an intensity that is the verisimilitude of war. He takes his athletics with a gravity and quality of purpose that has long been a mystery to his fellow athlete in foreign countries. The time was, when Great Britain was pre-eminent in sport, when the representatives of that country were wont to comment severely upon the training and specialization of the American athlete. But when brought into competition, as the British were through the Olympic games, with the representatives of a nation like the United



WALTER CAMP, DEAN OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

States, it soon became apparent that the ordinary hit-or-miss training of the British sportsman, while admirable in itself, could not in the long run match up, at least in bringing victories, with the careful and calculating training system of these athletes from America. Soon therefore the British and other nations were forced to follow out the same lines, and many of the good trainers in America migrated to other countries to put in these methods. Whatever the merits of the system, so far as building up the country's physical condition is concerned, it has been proven absolutely that for victory, pure and simple, in athletic competition, the training methods of the United States are more thorough and more productive of success than the old all-round movements of the Britisher, or in fact of any other country.

But why are men willing to undergo all this severe preparation? It is because, as stated above, the motif behind is the war motif—that is, the preparation is as serious and as long-sustained as that which would be devoted to producing a trained soldier, and when the competitions are on, the partisanship is almost as intense as that developed between two countries at war. Many is the time that efforts have been made to diminish this devouring desire for victory and to impress upon the boy that it is not the winning or losing that counts but the enjoyment of playing the game. Fortunately, or unfortunately, this has had no effect, “fortunately” in the sense that the American boy's life after he becomes a man is one of intense competition, and anything like a lackadaisical spirit dooms him to defeat in the battle of life. Hence, his sports prepare him for that greater battle that is to come. Looking on the other side, “unfortunately” this intense desire for victory produces sequelæ of a less desirable nature. Partisanship is carried to the extreme; sometimes youth is subjected to too great a strain; and sometimes also the moral side of it is dimmed by doubtful conduct. But the net result on the whole has been good. As a matter of fact, the American nation never would have been able to turn out men so available for the defense of their country as they did in the late war without this intensity of athletic competition as a preparation. They were not prepared in any way in a military sense, but every boy was an embryo soldier, for he had already subjected himself to the severest kind of discipline, undergone privations, worked unstintingly for the victory of his team in school and college athletics, and that gave a basis upon which military training could be superimposed in the shortest possible point of time.

As a study of sport in America, one can do no better perhaps than to select the two games which attract the largest numbers of spectators and which are more truly of American development than any others,—namely baseball and American football. Baseball and cricket have certain points of similarity, but there is a vital difference in that the

American game, while played with a bat and ball as is the British cricket, is a fast, clever, and, as one might express it, "smart" game, brought to a speedy issue, played through within a period of two hours, whereas cricket partakes more of the leisurely character and lasts a day or two. The American business man can leave his office after having performed a day's work and go to a baseball game and be home in time for dinner. This of course is entirely impossible to the Britisher in watching a cricket match. Baseball is known as "the national game," and is played in its highest scientific development by professional teams, and attracts hundreds of thousands of spectators throughout the summer months. It lasts from April to November, and the professional teams go through a period of preliminary training in the south in the winter. Baseball is characteristic of the knack and smiling dexterity of the American people; football of their underlying seriousness of purpose.

American football, while it had its origin in the British Rugby, has diverged materially from the parent stem. It has become probably the most highly organized of any of the sports. It is indeed mimic warfare. Not only are the individuals trained in various points of skill, but the eleven men are then moulded into a unit. Plays are devised of varying character to surprise the opponents, catch them off their balance, deceive them as to the hidden purpose of the play, and one of the main features is exactly like that of attack in war, namely placing a superior force against a weakened spot in the enemy's line. The system of plays is intricate in the extreme. They are indicated to the men of the team by a signal given by the quarterback, and many teams have a variety of fifty or more plays. In fact, there goes into this exhaustive test of brawn as complex a mental preparation as is required for a game of chess or the strategy of a great campaign in war. The interest in this sport has grown so great that even the bowls and stadiums capable of seating eighty thousand people are altogether too small to accommodate those who wish to see the big games.

While these are the two main sports, and while formerly there was a closed season of athletics lasting from the time of the last football game until baseball came in in the spring, there is now no closed season, but American athletics are active the year around. Nor are these winter games the kind that formerly were known in other countries as winter sports. They are definite and clearly organized contests requiring practice and training, and they last in the shape of what are called "minor sports" from the time the last football game is played until the baseball men are out in the spring. These so-called minor sports are basketball, hockey, indoor track games, boxing, wrestling, swimming, water polo, competitions of gymnastic teams, squash, racquets, court tennis, and the like. Then, while all this is going on, the

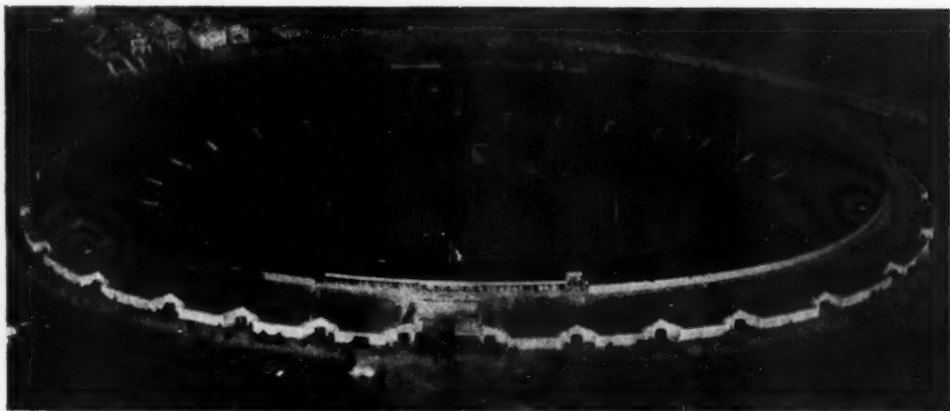
rowing men are being prepared to take the water in the spring by work on machines and in the gymnasium; the baseball men have not only a southern trip in the spring but during the winter work in what is called a "cage"—that is, an indoor baseball field, in preparation for their outdoor activities. Ordinary swimming contests were not enough and consequently water polo, a real game, was improvised. Basketball and hockey are purely competition games, and partisanship runs as high in these as in the outdoor sports. Foot racing in the form of track games has become so highly organized that there are contests between various schools and colleges, athletic clubs and the like in winter in addition to final big inter-collegiate and athletic union meets where the picked competitors from all over the country are assembled,—and the work of preparing for these final contests runs over a period of six months or more. In addition to the running events, there are the field events, including jumping, pole vaulting, weight throwing, and the like. A team event has also been added to track meets in the shape of what are called relay races now becoming popular also in England, where several men form a team and each man runs a part of the distance, handing the baton to the next man, who continues the race.

So it is that from the old days of trap ball, rounders, and the like developed an organized game of baseball; from the old kicking about of a pigskin football at Thanksgiving time developed first a mongrel kind of sport, a combination of British Soccer and Rugby, which soon gave way to an American game of its own in the shape of a most highly organized contest of skill with the football. Boating in the sense of leisurely rowing a boat gave way first to racing in wherries, later in barges and finally in 8-oared shells. The simple sports of skating and swimming were developed into team games like hockey and water polo. Racquets and court tennis led the way to lawn tennis and lawn tennis to squash.

Thus we see through all this the strain of the competitive spirit which indicates the American's love for contest. Every sport seems to manifest a development through organization making it more and more competitive. And with this go all the incidentals which seem so strange to the foreigner: the intense partisanship of the crowd; the development of organized cheering; the still more recent coming upon the scene of the so-called "cheer leader," who directs all this enthusiasm into organized channels, he himself leading the cheering, which in part is intended to encourage the competitors and in part to express the confidence of the spectators in their men or their teams. At the last Olympics, this spread largely through American channels to one or two other nations, and before long it doubtless will be a part and parcel of the equipment of all the competing nations in these games.

Another phase denoting the height of organization which is now

characterizing sport in the United States is the development of associations or governing bodies of all these various sports. Some idea of the extent to which this has been carried may be gathered from a description of the various unions or associations now in active operation. First, there is the A. A. U., which largely controls all amateur sports outside college organizations, including most of the athletic clubs. Associated with this is the American Olympic Committee, which acts every four years at the time of the Olympic Games. Then there is the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association of amateur athletes, which largely controls track and field athletics in the colleges and which holds the great meeting of college track and field athletes in the spring of each year. Then there is the National Collegiate Athletic Association, a deliberative body, which draws its membership from almost every college in the country, and which holds an annual meeting in December of each year to appoint Rules Committees for the various sports. Then there are various conferences, the New England Conference, the Middle West Conference, the Pacific Coast Conference, two Southern Athletic Associations of similar character to these Conferences, each controlling a certain body of colleges in their competitions in sport. Then there is the National Rowing Association, controlling rowing races outside of the colleges, and various intercollegiate individual agreements which govern the rowing contests within the colleges. There is also the National Lawn Tennis Association, governing all lawn tennis events, and holding the annual championships; the National Golf Association acting in the same capacity for golf; and many other minor associations. In addition there are many professional associations. Baseball has a National League and an American League, and a national body which governs them, acting under the national agreement which is just at this time being altered and put into more effective shape.



THE BOWL AT YALE UNIVERSITY, WITH EIGHTY THOUSAND SPECTATORS WITNESSING THE ANNUAL HARVARD-YALE FOOTBALL GAME

America's Requisition of the Norwegian "New Buildings"

By CHARLES SHERMAN HAIGHT

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS OR MORE, MR. HAIGHT, SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF HAIGHT, SANDFORD, SMITH & GRIFFIN, HAS REPRESENTED THE SCANDINAVIAN SHIPOWNERS IN THIS COUNTRY. IN ALL OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF THE SO-CALLED "STRAY GROUP" OF OWNERS, MR. HAIGHT ACTED AS THE OWNERS' LEGAL ADVISER.—*The Editor.*

From August, 1917, until a short time ago, everything possible was done to keep out of the public press the discussion of our requisition of the Norwegian vessels building in American yards. This was not done so much in the interest of the Norwegian owners as in what was conceived to be the best interests of our own country. Recent developments, however, have made further reticence quite useless, and the attack which was made upon the Norwegian owners by Mr. Martin J. Gillen, in his testimony before the Walsh Committee, has forced the disclosure of the actual facts, in fairness to the Norwegian owners themselves.

It is believed that there is no more creditable chapter in the history of Norwegian shipping than that which covers the negotiations between the Norwegian owners and the United States Shipping Board, regarding the requisition of these vessels. On August 3, 1917, when the Requisition Order was issued, the equities were all in favor of the Norwegian owners. They had played a conspicuous part in the actual building of our American shipyards, which, in a number of cases, were literally constructed by using the initial payments made by the Norwegian owners. It is probably not extravagant to say that, between August, 1914, and January 1, 1917, 80 per cent. of the contracts obtained by the American yards were placed by Norwegian owners. In connection with two of our yards, the precise facts can be given. The Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, during that time, made seven contracts, six of which were for account of Norwegian owners and one for a Swedish owner. The Chester Shipbuilding Company made fourteen contracts, twelve of which were for account of Norwegian owners and two for American owners. These building contracts had been made when the United States was neutral, and was expected to remain so, and when we were seeking to develop our shipbuilding business. Not only had the Norwegian owners the right to anticipate that their contracts would be honored, on general principles, but they had the additional protection of a Treaty between Norway and the United States, which prohibited this country from taking over their ships, even with compensation.

In August, 1917, free ships possessed a value never before equaled

in the world's history, but, in spite of that fact, when the Requisition Order was issued, the Norwegian owners showed no disposition to insist upon their strict Treaty rights.

They were represented in this country, at that time, by Mr. Torjer Meling, one of the members of the Norwegian Special Commission, headed by Dr. Nansen. Mr. Meling agreed with me that the United States should not even be asked to stand by while the Norwegian ships were being completed, and he did so without the slightest hesitation. He merely stipulated that, when our war emergency terminated, the Norwegian owners should receive their vessels back, with, of course, fair compensation for their use. With Mr. Meling's full approval, I made a formal offer to the United States Shipping Board that American corporations be formed and that the Norwegian vessels then building be transferred to those corporations, thus voluntarily subjecting the vessels to requisition for war use, like any other American tonnage. This offer was contained in a formal brief submitted to the Shipping Board in August, 1917, from which the following is quoted:

"The purpose of this brief, submitted at the request of the Board, is not to advocate, on technical grounds or otherwise, the granting of an advantage to Norwegian owners at the expense of the United States. The greatness of the emergency is recognized in Norway quite as keenly as in this country.

"The Norwegian owners seek only to point out how the war needs of this country may be satisfied, without undue hardship to the owners, and without the relinquishment of Norway's treaty rights.

* * * * *

"But while the representatives of the Norwegian owners feel that Norway's treaty rights cannot be questioned, and will not be disregarded, they do not *wish* to stand upon those rights and insist upon the absolute transfer of the vessels in question to the Norwegian flag. On the contrary, they wish to *avoid* treaty questions, and all such questions can be avoided if the ships building for Norwegian owners are voluntarily transferred to American corporations. The members of the Norwegian Delegation now in this country stand ready to recommend such voluntary transfers, and are of the opinion that their recommendation will be followed, if only the owners in Norway can be made to understand the situation properly.

"In order to enable the Delegates of Norway to place the matter before the Norwegian owners by cable in a light which will not be subject to any misunderstanding, and which will call forth a prompt response, the United States Shipping Board is respectfully asked to authorize the Delegates of Norway to assure the Norwegian owners that if their vessels are transferred to American corporations, the following facts may be relied upon:

"(1) That vessels so transferred will be requisitioned only on a time charter basis and will be free to take the Norwegian flag, as originally contemplated—say six months after the cessation of hostilities.

"(2) That during hostilities the vessels so transferred will be used in the war zone only a fair proportion of the time.

"(3) That a rate of hire will be paid by the Shipping Board commensurate with the high cost of the ships and the greatly increased cost of operation."

I felt so perfectly sure that this plan would be accepted by the Shipping Board that, with the consent of the owners, about twenty corporations were actually organized, ready to take over the vessels. Unfortunately, however, the Shipping Board never even replied to this offer.

Subsequently, Mr. Meling endeavored to accomplish the same result, by offering to charter all of these vessels to the Shipping Board.

This offer was contained in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board, which read as follows:

"THE NORWEGIAN SPECIAL MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1917.

"HON. EDWARD HURLEY,

"Chairman of United States Shipping Board,

"Washington, D. C.

"My dear Sir:

"As member of the Norwegian Special Mission to the United States and as representative of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association I suggest—in order to avoid final requisitioning of the Norwegian new buildings—that this tonnage shall be chartered to the Shipping Board during the war period or say till six months after the cessation of the hostilities on terms as for American ships.

"If employed outside the war zone the ships may be manned with Norwegian officers and crews, otherwise the chartering to be based on bare boat charter-party. Valuation as per agreement.

"If such a proposal could meet with the Shipping Board's approval I hope also to acquire the consent of the respective owners.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "T. MELING."

This offer, also, was ignored. While not unanimous, the majority of the Board had determined, under the pretext of the war emergency, to take these ships for title and add them permanently to the American Merchant Marine.

After the Board had definitely determined to disregard the equities in favor of the Norwegian owners and their Treaty rights, negotiations were continued, seeking compensation for the owners on the basis of a "voluntary" sale, the purpose still being to avoid any charge of Treaty violation. For many months, negotiations dragged and Mr. Meling was eventually forced to return to Norway. The owners then sent out new representatives, consisting of a committee of three, two of whom later resigned. The third member of the committee, Mr. Emil Stray, continued the negotiations, for about eighteen months, with the utmost patience and perseverance.

The negotiations were rendered exceedingly difficult by the claim, made by the Board, that the owners were only entitled to compensation for the value of the unfinished structures and of such materials as were in the yards when the Requisition Order was issued. Ignoring the fact that many of the contracts had been placed months before, that plans and specifications had been perfected and engines and boilers ordered, and that, in many instances, the vessels were within sixty or ninety days of completion, it was, nevertheless, insisted that the United States Government could take the benefit of these contracts and require the yards to finish the vessels on the original plans, and yet pay only for the value of the plates and rivets of the unfinished hulls, and, even then, pay upon the theory that the vessels could not be completed until the war was over. This meant little more than the value of scrap iron.

The real value of the Norwegian contracts which were uncom-

pleted in August, 1917, arose from the fact that they *had* been placed months before; that the vessels previously contracted for had been completed, or nearly so; and that the time had come for the rapid assembling of the parts designed for these particular ships, which parts, in many instances, were finished and ready for assembling. These contracts had come to have a perfectly well recognized commercial value in the tonnage market, and, on the 2nd day of August—twenty-four hours before the Requisition Order was issued—they could have been sold to the British Government or to the French Government on the basis of \$300 per deadweight ton for a prompt ship, and a well recognized differential, month by month, for vessels which called for later deliveries. There is no denying this statement, because both Governments actually did purchase many of the Norwegian contracts at these figures.

The Norwegian owners who had made these contracts may be divided, roughly, into two classes—(1) the owners who were operating regular steamship lines and who had lost heavily, through submarine sinkings, and needed new vessels to continue their service. These owners contracted for new tonnage at the prices current during the early period of the war (from \$100 to \$125), and kept their contracts to the end. (2) Other owners were engaged in the business, common in Norway, of operating their vessels on time-charter. As the value of the contracts rose, many of these considered it wise to sell, rather than to wait until their vessels were completed and run the risk of a possible drop in value upon the termination of the war. Thus many of the contracts were sold, from time to time, to Norwegian or to British or French buyers, prior to August, 1917. Mr. Gillen has stated that in paying the "Stray group" of owners \$34,500,000 for twenty-seven ships, of 182,580 deadweight tons, the Shipping Board, to use Mr. Gillen's own form of expression, had it "put over" them "to the tune of \$22,000,000." It would have been difficult to distort the truth more completely. The money actually expended by the Norwegian owners, with whom the Shipping Board finally settled, including cost of superintendence, etc., amounted to \$28,000,000. Interest added to this brought the figure over \$31,300,000, while the contracts were worth, in the open market, not less than \$38,500,000, even after allowing for late deliveries and for overtime paid by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in completing the ships, and for the increased cost of labor paid by that corporation.

According to Mr. Gillen's contention, the United States Government, without regard to Treaty rights or the ordinary principles of fair dealing, could requisition a vessel nine-tenths completed and pay for her at the rate of \$100 per ton, although, in the open market, that vessel, on August 2nd, was worth not less than \$300 per ton and could not have been bought by anyone for less.

This claim, originally made by some of the lawyers representing the Shipping Board, as already stated, was, fortunately, contrary to the well-established principles laid down in many cases by the United States Supreme Court. This is no place for a technical legal argument, but it is sufficient to say that the Supreme Court has held (as ordinary honesty would seem to require) that when the Government, for public purposes, takes over physical property belonging to a private citizen, and thereby destroys a contract which is inseparably connected with that property, compensation must be paid, not only for the property taken but also for the contract so destroyed. Should any reader of this article wish to verify these principles, the two following citations will suffice:

Long Island Water Supply Co. v. City of Brooklyn, 166 U. S. 685;
Monongahela Navigation Co. v. United States, 148 U. S. 312.

Fortunately, the Shipping Board eventually realized, at least in part, the force of the owners' argument, and a settlement was finally reached, through negotiations conducted by Commissioner Raymond B. Stevens. Since it is no secret, fairness prompts me to say that Mr. Stevens had never favored the requisition of any of the "new-building" tonnage *for title*. As the figures show, this settlement was, by no means, over-generous, but it was accepted as fair, under the circumstances.

The Treaty upon which the Norwegian owners relied is of no little interest.

The first nation to recognize the American colonies, and to offer its friendship to us, was Sweden, which, as a purely friendly demonstration, offered to negotiate a treaty of "amity and commerce" with Benjamin Franklin in 1782, before the independence of the Colonies was even recognized by Great Britain, and when most countries either refused to receive our representatives or contrived, under some pretext or other, to avoid all appearance of giving countenance to the American Confederacy. Congress, upon being advised, instructed Franklin to enter into such a treaty, and it was concluded at Paris on April 3, 1783.

The important provisions of this treaty were subsequently incorporated in the treaty of 1827 between the United States and the King of Sweden and Norway, which treaty was recognized as in full force, with reference to both Sweden and Norway, after those countries separated. Article XVII of the original treaty, still in force, provides as follows:

"One of the contracting parties being at war and the other remaining neuter, * * *. Merchants, masters, and owners of ships, seamen, people of all sorts, ships and vessels, and in general all merchandises and effects of one of the allies or their subjects, shall not be subject to any embargo, nor detained in any of the countries, territories, islands, cities, towns, ports, rivers, or domains whatever, of the other ally, on account of any military expedition, or any public or private purpose whatever, by seizure, by force, or by any such manner; much less

shall it be lawful for the subjects of one of the parties to seize or take anything by force from the subjects of the other party, without the consent of the owner."

All argument as to the applicability of this treaty is rendered unnecessary by the fact that, in 1795, the United States entered into another treaty with Spain, containing provisions very similar to those above quoted, whereby it was agreed "that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever." Under this treaty with Spain, the United States has systematically insisted, for many years, that the word "effects" covers all kinds of personal property owned by American citizens in the Island of Cuba, and even *real estate*. We have, therefore, repeatedly denied the right of Spain to requisition property in that island, even though the property was taken for military purposes and compensation was provided therefor. Thus, in 1896, Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish Minister as follows:

"It is therefore admitted and established beyond controversy that, whatever else the exemption of the first clause of article 7 of the treaty of 1795 may import, it certainly means that the vessels and effects of citizens of the United States within the Spanish jurisdiction may not be appropriated against the owner's will to the public use for military or any other purposes, even though compensation be tendered."

Similar quotations might be multiplied to almost any length.

Since the United States has collected many thousands of dollars from Spain, on this construction of the Spanish treaty, it is not to be wondered at that Norway confidently looked to us to render to her shipowners the same justice that we had demanded for our own citizens, under precisely similar circumstances. That Norway's confidence has waned, after months of waiting, is not surprising. Unfortunately, there are still a number of Norwegian owners with whom no settlement has been made. I have never acted for these owners and my interest in their claims is merely that of an American citizen who is jealous of our own good name. As such, I say that it is a thousand pities that, during the many months that have passed, we have so conspicuously failed to live up to the fair promises contained in President Wilson's message of April 2, 1917:

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe, with proud punctilio, the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for."

On these unsettled claims Norway has finally, and, I believe, very reluctantly, made a claim of treaty violation and called for international arbitration. I confidently look to the new Administration, however, to adjust these claims, as the others were adjusted, in a spirit of complete, if tardy, justice.

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ On March 4, Warren G. Harding took oath of office as President of the United States, and Woodrow Wilson, for eight cruel years Chief Executive of the American government, left the White House to become once more a private citizen. President Harding had requested that the inauguration ceremony be severely simple and that expenditures for the purpose be reduced to a minimum, and even his bitterest critics commended this request. The Harding Cabinet has also won a large measure of popular approval due to the appointment of two members of towering strength, Charles E. Hughes, former Justice of the Supreme Court and Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1916, and Herbert C. Hoover, administrator of world relief. Although Mr. Hughes was one of the first to reject the offensive and defensive obligations of Article X of the Versailles Treaty, he has favored American entry into a modified League of Nations, and has advocated reduction of armament. As Secretary of State he will in large measure relieve the President of responsibility for the readjustment of foreign relations. Mr. Hoover is Secretary of Commerce, which, for Mr. Hoover, is almost equivalent to saying that he is "without portfolio." The other members of the new Cabinet are Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, an experienced banker, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, former Senator from Massachusetts and member of the Military Affairs Committee during the war; Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby of Michigan, who, at the beginning of the war enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps and rose to the rank of Major; Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, Mr. Harding's campaign manager and political advisor; Postmaster-General, Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico; Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, Editor of a weekly journal for farmers; and Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania. ¶ The standing army of the United States is to be reduced to 156,666. America's military strength is to depend on the development of the reorganized National Guard, and on the proper training of a large corps of officers. ¶ An emergency immigration measure proposes that the admission of immigrants of one nationality in any one year is not to exceed 3 percent of foreign-born persons of that nationality resident in the United States in 1910. ¶ Among bills submitted to Congress is one for the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures as the single standard.

Denmark

¶ The expenses of the State of Denmark for the finance year 1920-1921 are, in high degree, affected by expenditures connected with the reunion with Sönderjylland. In the first place, the recompense to Germany for the railroads and other Government property taken over at the Reunion, amounts to 101,500,000 kroner. From the German private citizen Duke Ernst Günther, the Danish Government has purchased a couple of castles and estates on the island of Als—among them the old historic Sönderborg keep, where Christian II, in his time, languished as a prisoner—amounting to 4,500,000 kroner. In addition there is the restitution to Danish citizens for the loss in exchange in converting German marks to Danish kroner, as well as the expenses of the International Commission and of the French and English troops of occupation before and after the plebiscite. In all the return of Sönderjylland to date has cost the Danish State between two hundred and two hundred and fifty million kroner, and the sum will amount to about three hundred million kroner when some of the necessary improvements in the harbors of Haderslev and Aabenraa, and the likewise needed railway extensions have been undertaken. The Reunion expenses met hitherto are covered in part by the American loan of Kr. 152,000,000, and in part by the internal Genforeningslaan. ¶ There has been no partisan criticism of the increase of the national debt made necessary by the acquisition of Sönderjylland. On the contrary, there has been some criticism of the new loan of seventy million kroner made by twenty-seven cities with the guarantee of the State, also in America. This loan seemed necessary, however, partly to provide work for the 64,000 wage earners who, in the beginning of February, were without employment—twenty-six thousand more than the same time last year. ¶ The rapid fall of prices in Denmark, as in other lands, has added to the hard times of industry and trade, even of agriculture. To date the only two notable failures, however, have been two small banks, one in Copenhagen and the other in Kallundborg. ¶ In December, the Supreme Court of Denmark reversed the decision of a lower court and declared constitutional the law for the dissolution of the entailed estates described in the November Number of the REVIEW. The owners of these seventy hereditary properties are now making their diminished possessions freeholds in accordance with the law. ¶ In January, there died a notable member of the Upper House, Jörgen Bertelsen, at the age of seventy. He was the founder of the so-called Colony Garden movement, which spread from Aalborg in the last thirty or forty years, not alone over Denmark, but to distant parts of the earth, including America and even Japan.

Norway

¶ The railway strike turned out a complete failure as expected. On December 15 the men by an overwhelming majority decided to resume work on the old conditions. The strike has cost the workers about two million kroner, and they gained absolutely nothing. In spite of the losses which Norwegian commerce has suffered as a consequence of the strike, this may prove to have been a blessing in disguise. It has given the extreme left wing of the labor party a salutary lesson, and it has shown the world that bolshevism, in spite of the violent talk of some firebrands, has no real power in Norway.

¶ The Storting reassembled on January 10. In his speech from the throne King Haakon dwelt on the economic crisis and exhorted the Norwegian people to overcome the difficulties by intense work and sacrifice. By a great reduction of the estimates the Government has managed to balance the budget without new taxes. The first bill submitted by the Government to the Storting is a proposal for old age pensions. This reform is estimated to cost 56 million yearly. The State is to pay half of this amount and the municipalities the other half.

¶ The split in the Norwegian Labor Party has resulted in the formation of a new anti-bolshevist labor party. This decision was taken at a national congress which was held in Kristiania on the 16th and 17th of January, about 200 representatives from all parts of the country being present. The name of the new party is the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Norway. It is strictly opposed to the revolutionary doctrines of Moscow and will improve society only by parliamentary and lawful means. ¶ Arne Garborg, the great poet and novelist, celebrated his seventieth birthday on the 24th of January. Garborg is the chief literary spokesman of the *Landsmaal*, the national language movement. But although he is thus an extreme partisan in the language struggle, all sections of the community and the leaders of all political parties united in rendering homage to his great genius. He was presented with a gift of 90,000 kroner.

¶ Hermod Petersen, chief engineer of the Norwegian telegraph service, has invented a "copy telegraph" which reproduces letters and pictures with photographic exactness, thus rendering the Morse alphabet superfluous. The invention will make the telegraph service much cheaper and much more rapid, only about one-tenth of the present operators being necessary. ¶ By the death of Dr. Francis Hagerup, who died suddenly at Kristiania on the 8th of February, Norway has lost one of its greatest citizens. Mr. Hagerup was a jurist of European reputation, an ex-president of *l'Institut de Droit International* and Norway's chief delegate at the Geneva conference of the League of Nations.

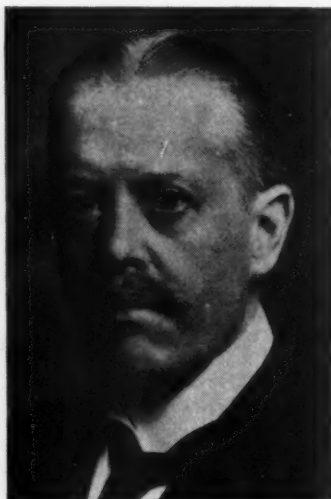
Sweden

¶ The new Riksdag was solemnly opened in Stockholm January 11. The King in his speech from the throne laid especial stress on the necessity for rigid economy in the critical year which we are now entering upon. The budget for 1922, which was presented to the Riksdag at its opening, shows a sum total of 902,000,000 kronor, which is a decrease, the first in many years, of 10,000,000 kronor from that of the preceding year. As the largest item looms that of the defenses, which demand 145,000,000 kronor, but the greatest increase is in the requirement of the social department, which has risen from about 15,000,000 to about 85,000,000 kronor. ¶ A cabinet crisis in Sweden has been the result of the proposal for an increase in the duty on coffee which the Government had made a part of its budget. Before deciding on this method of securing revenue for the State treasury, the minister of finance had submitted it to the financial experts of all parties and, it is claimed, had secured their promise of support. In spite of this, a strong Socialist opposition developed, based on the argument that the increased duty on coffee would be "filching from the poor," and with the support of some Liberals and some agricultural votes, the Socialists succeeded in defeating the bill with a small majority. This led to the resignation first of Minister of Finance Tamm and then of the entire de Geer Government. ¶ The Socialists, who had precipitated the crisis, did not wish to undertake the responsibility of government in the coming election year, and Branting refused the King's request that he should again take the helm as premier, on the grounds that there was not sufficient reason why the Liberals should not continue in office. At the present writing the new cabinet is not yet formed. ¶ Another important matter before the Riksdag has been the confirmation of the constitutional amendments which were passed by the extraordinary Riksdag of 1918, but needed to be passed again by a newly-elected Riksdag before they could become law. They will now immediately become operative. They include suffrage for women, an extension of suffrage for men, and the privilege of the Riksdag choosing its own speakers instead of having them appointed by the King. ¶ The former speakers, Count Hugo Hamilton (Conservative) in the first chamber and Chamberlain Herman Lindkvist (Socialist) in the second chamber, both resigned, but, as everybody had expected, they were immediately elected to fill the old positions which they had formerly held as the gift of the King. The new suffrage laws will become effective this year, as the Government will no doubt dissolve the Riksdag and hold new elections.

Books

Dr. Key's Journey*

Dr. Helmer Key's solid book about his journey to America in 1920 stands firm and conspicuous on the six-foot shelf of recent Scandinavian works about the United States. More often these impressions of American life begin at the bottom with the immigrant's outlook upon our problems and a narrow perspective. Instead of struggling up, the editor has chosen to commence down. He has discussed ers, statesmen, public travelers from coast to everywhere immense philosophy of which he able form. Economic consideration, and Dr. calm and collected judgment conservative American chapters about other tics, prohibition, city atre, and films. In the discovers that divorces among the prosperous, fortunate who dwell in and economics, our women than our men and the selves, at least in the inance between the sexes visiting our art museums, ly but eloquent comment are arranged not by schools but by donors. Happily he came to the United States in the year when the colleges were raising the salaries of their teaching staffs and he was impressed everywhere by our passion for education, which, if carried out, may eventually give America a culture as intensive as that of the older countries of Europe. A panorama of America unfolds through Dr. Key's richly laden paragraphs and photographs, as he crosses the continent to where, on the Pacific Coast, Europe recedes from the imagination and the people are engrossed only by their own problems and those of Asia.



DR. HELMER KEY

of *Svenska Dagbladet* at the top and work our problems with bank-cists, and educators, has coast, and digested masses of statistics, the has presented in readable problems receive the first Key views them with ment through the eyes of bankers. There are matters, however,—poliplanning, woman, thechapter on woman he are most common, not but among those less flats. Except in politics en are more energetic latter must bestir themtellectual life, if the balis to be maintained. In Dr. Key makes the kindtary that the paintings

Here is no dyspeptic impression of America seen through colored goggles. We are grateful to the great Swedish journalist for putting the author for once in the background and giving his Swedish audience a generous, healthy, objective account of our country. What he saw, he recorded, with faithfulness and without exaggeration. For once our friends in the Scandinavian countries are permitted to see ourselves as we see us.

SOCIAL SCANDINAVIA IN THE VIKING AGE. By Mary Wilhelmine Williams, Associate Professor of History in Goucher College. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1920. xiv and 451 pages.

The viking age is variously delimited, but ordinarily it is regarded as covering the two centuries between the years 800 and 1000. Historians who have written

**EN AMERIKARESA* 1920. By Helmer Key, Bonnler, Stockholm.

in English about the viking invasions have been impressed chiefly by the destructive character of the movement and by the barbarities of the viking hordes. Only recently have students of history begun to see clearly that the Scandinavian attack on European Christendom also had its constructive phase and that the Old Northern sea-farers showed remarkable abilities not only as rovers and pirates but also as colonizers and builders of states.

There is a third aspect of the viking age which has likewise been strangely neglected by English and American writers: a very few only have tried to describe, even in the most general terms, the social institutions and the daily occupations of men and women in the North during the period of the great migrations. It is this gap in our historical literature that Professor Williams has tried to fill with her recent study on Social Scandinavia; and the reviewer is glad to state that she has achieved her purpose in a most acceptable manner. Her volume has all the marks of sound scholarship; though to a large extent she accepts the conclusions of Scandinavian writers—Bugge, Hildebrand, Montelius, Olrik, Falk, Steenstrup, and others—her work is based on a personal study of the sources, archeological as well as literary. The reviewer is further glad to note that the volume is written in a clear and easy style which carries the reader through the pages with unwearied interest. It is a work that all who are interested in the vigorous ancestors of the modern Scandinavian peoples will find informing and stimulating in a high degree.

Professor Williams begins her study with a chapter on the physical features of the Northern lands and the racial characteristics of the Old Northern tribes. This is followed by a discussion of kinship, nationality, and social classes. The private life of the age is described in a series of chapters dealing with the common events of daily existence from infancy to the drinking of the grave-ale. Of peculiar interest is the author's discussion of marriage and divorce and the legal position of women. The chapters concerned with public life deal with such matters as warfare, government, the judicial system, and religion. What may be called intellectual life is discussed under the heads of language, literature, the runes, scientific knowledge, and art. As the society of the period was almost exclusively of a rural type, the study is chiefly concerned with the yeoman class; but Professor Williams has also included an account of town life and commercial activities. Fifty carefully chosen illustrations add largely to the value of the work.

DITTE: GIRL ALIVE. By Martin Andersen Nexø. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1920.

Ditte: Girl Alive is another of Martin Andersen Nexø's fascinating books. It holds the reader spellbound from the striking opening chapter to the closing network of polite malice. In *Ditte* we have a child hero, as in the first part of *Pelle the Conqueror*, but this time it is a girl, a charming "girl alive." Shunned by the world as illegitimate, Ditte Child o'Man cheers the life of her sympathetic old "granny." Both are examples of the Man family whose good qualities are inexplicable—innate. The wickedness of Ditte's mother, culminating in the foulest of all crimes, that of killing, is one of the striking contrasts in which Nexø excels. Here comes his plan to the surface. Sörine's lack of beauty, lack of health, her fall, and the family's utter depravity,—all act as her excuses. There can be no doubt that the reading public needs to be familiar with the conditions under which "the other half" lives and works in order to bring about the absolutely necessary evolution.

FOUNDATION NOTES

Special Subventions to Students

The Foundation's exchange of students between the United States and the Scandinavian countries involves an annual expenditure of between forty and fifty thousand dollars. In addition the Foundation is able to secure for students special subventions, and for 1920-1921 these added almost twelve thousand dollars to the expenditures in behalf of international scholarship. Colleges, in assisting fifteen Scandinavians who are studying under the direction of the Foundation, granted scholarships amounting to five thousand dollars; commercial and industrial institutions which admitted the Scandinavian students to their plants and laboratories, paid them salaries totaling to five thousand more; and with the assistance of friendly freight and passenger lines operating between the United States and the Scandinavian countries, students were saved an expenditure of two thousand dollars. Fifty-five students are now receiving stipends through or by request of the Foundation.

Appointment of Fellows for 1921-1922

The Fellowship Jury will meet in Boston on April 2 to appoint the American students to be sent to the Scandinavian universities next fall. The appointment of the Swedish and Norwegian students is announced in recent letters from Stockholm and Kristiania, and the full list of these and the successful Danish candidates will be printed in forthcoming numbers of the *Review*.

Minnesota Advisory Board

Following the presentation of its Charter to the Minneapolis Chapter of the Foundation, came the reorganization of the Minnesota State Advisory Board. At a meeting on February 1st, these officers were elected:

President, Hon. L. S. Swenson.
Vice-President, Dr. G. A. Hagstrom.
Treasurer, A. E. Nelson.
Secretary, Professor A. A. Stomberg.

There are thirty-five members of this board, men known throughout the State. Among other activities, it is directing the organization of chapters in various Minnesota cities and towns and has a committee for this purpose. It is through the advisory and local chapter organizations that the Foundation makes its work effective in many communities.

Lectures before New York Clubs

In February, Dr. Leach lectured before two groups of women in New York—on the 2nd he addressed an audience composed of the thousand members of the Rainy Day Club at the Hotel Astor on "Present Day Conditions in Scandinavia"; and on the 14th, he spoke before the National Civic Federation. This last lecture was one of a series on the general subject of "The After-War Challenge to Women," and Dr. Leach discussed post-war conditions in the Scandinavian countries, with especial reference to recent legislation.

Films for Chapters

In reply to a number of inquiries that have recently come to us concerning Swedish films we can state that these may be obtained from the Oversea Film Trading Company, 220 West 42nd

Street, New York City, and from Palladium-Film (Skandinavisk Film-Central), Room 2007 Times Building, New York City.

A Five-Hundred Book List

A *List of Five Hundred Books* by Scandinavians and about Scandinavia has been published by the Foundation. This list is for the use of Americans and American libraries who have need of a compact list of authoritative works on the Northern countries now available in English, and of a selected bibliography of English translations of books by Scandinavian authors. Several persons familiar with library needs coöperated in selecting this list, but the final selection and arrangement of titles was made at Harvard College Library. Mailed free on request.

A Generous Gift

Dartmouth College Library has been supplied with full sets of the *REVIEW*, *SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS* and *MONOGRAPHS*, and *SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES*, by John M. Poor, professor of astronomy at Dartmouth College. He has also arranged for the maintenance of these series in the future.

A Jamestown Author

Members of our Jamestown Chapter were especially glad to see the recent extensive reviews in New York newspapers devoted to a book by their former townsman, Mr. S. Miles Bouton, *And the Kaiser Abdicates*, published by the Yale University Press. His eight years before the war as Associated Press correspondent in Berlin gave him insight into German conditions, and he was one of the first Americans to enter Berlin after the Armistice. He is now in Europe representing American publications,—among other cities, in Stockholm, where he has mastered the Swedish language.

A Distant Correspondent

The Foundation has many correspondents the world over. On the Island of Mauritius, now a British, but formerly a French possession, the home of *Paul et Virginie* in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, lives a devoted friend of Scandinavian studies, M. R. Guerin, who has for years exchanged letters with the Foundation. M. Guerin has just published his first volume of *Le Nord Littéraire*, a work in six volumes which treats in turn the literature of Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. The introductory chapter of each section gives a résumé of the literary history of the country under discussion, and is followed by a chronological list of authors, containing biographical as well as bibliographical data.

Our "Eyvind" Played

The New York press devoted considerable space to the production of Jóhann Sigurjónsson's *Eyvind of the Hills*, which began with a series of matinees at the Greenwich Village Theatre in February. Readers of the *Review* and all persons who have seen Mrs. Schanche's translation of this play which, with *The Hraun Farm*, was published as Volume VI of the *SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS*, will know something of its origin. The reviewers acclaimed the play, but found Margaret Wycherly's dominating interpretation of Halla worthy yet inadequate.

BRIEF NOTES

The Nobel prizes for 1919 and 1920 have been awarded as follows:

Physics

1919. Professor Johannes Stark (German).
Awarded in 1919.
1920. Professor Charles Eduard Guillaume (French).

Chemistry

The Prizes for 1919 and 1920 have been deferred until 1921 and the money available has been turned into a special fund for the chemistry group.

Medicine

1919. Dr. Jules Bordet (Belgian).
1920. Dr. August Krogh (Danish).

Literature

1919. Carl Spitteler (Swiss).
1920. Knut Hamsun (Norwegian).

Peace

1919. President Wilson (American).
1920. Leon Bourgeois (French).

The prizes are approximately \$40,000 and they are awarded December 10th, Alfred Nobel's birthday.

The French Minister of Instruction has appointed a special committee for the Scandinavian section of the Genevieve Library, which has been growing of late until it contains about 40,000 volumes.

A new book has been published by Sweden's royal traveller, Prince Wilhelm, who contributed the story "The Two-and-a-Half-Day-Hut" in our Yule Number; it is called *Between Two Continents*, a popular and interesting book of travel from an expedition in Central America with the purpose of studying the little known culture of the ancient inhabitants of the ruin-towns.

"Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Sweden and Norway, 1814-1905" is the subject of a valuable monograph by Brynjolf J. Hovde, published (1921) as volume VII, Number 4, of "University of Iowa Studies." Many overlooked pages of history are opened up from diplomatic records.

It may not be generally known that many Swedish-American newspapers are currently received at the Library of Congress in Washington and that files of these papers are accessible to any reader who applies for them.

Norsk-Amerikaneren, an historical quarterly devoted to the history of Norwegians in America, has again made its appearance, the current issue being for October, November, and December, 1920. It is published by Martin Ulvestad of Seattle, Washington, who is already favorably known in this field to which he has given years of painstaking research.

A valuable history of the United States in the Norwegian language, recently appeared under the title "The American Nation," by Halvdan Koht, professor of history at the University of Christiania. Dr. Koht says that we fool ourselves as to what constitutes the development of American nationality when we think that our greatness dwells in the future, in reaching out ever to the new. The fact is that we build just as much upon our

past, around the institutions solidly planted in the 17th and 18th centuries. Surely a healthy and balanced growth.

The firm of Thos. Bennett & Sons, which for more than sixty years has aided the travellers in Norway, during the recent railway strike further earned their gratitude by inaugurating a system of automobile service which provided transportation from Christiania to important points in distant parts of Norway. Some of these routes will doubtless be continued for the benefit of "peace time" tourists.

Denmark, the land par excellence of co-operation has, according to Edna Bryner's *How Denmark Is Solving the Housing Problem in the Nation* of January 12th, again demonstrated her ability in this form of enterprise through The Working People's Co-Operative Housing Association of Copenhagen. The success of this organization is due largely to Mr. J. Christian Jensen, who not only succeeded in forming these associations but also in obtaining state aid for them through legislation.

A most conspicuous Scandinavian play in New York this season is *Samson and Delilah* from the Danish of Sven Lange. The reviewers devote much space to this drama, which is, perhaps, the more a tribute when most of the criticism is unfavorable. Magazines as wide apart politically as *The Nation* and *The Weekly Review* refer to it respectively as "a play on a tragic subject that never once touches tragedy," and "It is almost as laborious to hide a vacuum as to fill one, and the play toils in the effort to conceal its idleness."

Gudmund Schütte, Ph.D., known to the readers of the Review, is the author of a highly interesting article in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, October, 1920, called "Præval Astronomy in Scandinavia." It is to a great extent dealing with the rock carvings of Bohuslän, Sweden, showing how the powers of Heaven were worshipped by the ancient people of the olden times.

Representatives of the Swedish population of Finland have proposed a constitution giving a large measure of independent administration to a district which shall be called Svensk-Finland. It shall have its own Swedish schools, bishopric, army, assembly, and governor.

The American Red Cross has been active in Finland during the past six months, not directly to help the Finns, who are now fortunately able to provide for themselves, but to give succor to refugees from Russia. From July to November, 212,000 were fed and 20,000 were clothed.

Dr. Henry Buergel Goodwin, Stockholm's first and foremost photographer, acting on a suggestion of Mr. Frank Crowninshield, Editor of *Vanity Fair*, came to New York on the *Aquitania*, late in January. Dr. Goodwin was once "universitetslektor" in Uppsala but a growing interest in photography as an art finally caused him to give up his work at the university. His March exhibition of sixty-five prints was a distinct artistic and social success.



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SCANDINAVIANS IN PARIS

Of the 166 marine insurance companies doing business in Paris 74 are French and 92 foreign. Among the foreign concerns are 5 Danish and 8 Norwegian marine insurance companies.

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE APRIL NUMBER

GLOCKAR WELL, author of the article on the Olympic Games, is the pen name of a well known Swedish writer, on sport, whose contributions are often seen in *Stockholms Tidningen*. The editor of the REVIEW met Glocker Well at Antwerp last summer, where the editor and his party were guests, at the Olympic Games, of Mr. J. S. Edström, president of the International Athletic Committee, and enjoyed the privilege of seeing the finish of the Marathon race from the Swedish box, directly above the tape.

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CHARLES SHERMAN HAIGHT of New York has won international fame as an admiralty lawyer. He is a charter member of the Board of Trustees of the American Scandinavian Foundation.



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COMMERCIAL NOTES

CHEMICAL FACTORIES AMALGAMATE

Aktiebolaget Kväveindustri, in Sweden, manufacturing synthetic nitrogen, has recently amalgamated with Aktiebolaget Trollhätte Cyanidwerk with a combined capital of Kr. 16,000,000. The process invented by Engineer Thorsell is the basis of the large scale operations of these companies.

SUCCESS OF STAVANGER RADIO

Commercial intercourse between Scandinavia and the United States has been greatly facilitated through the Stavanger Radio, and Director Heftye reports that on an average the station sends 7,000 words daily across the Atlantic, some days even as high as 11,000 words. The charge is 90 öre a word. In preparing the budget for 1921, Director Heftye reports a surplus of Kr. 400,000.

PAPER INDUSTRY DEPRESSED

Total exports of paper from Finland in the first ten months of 1920 amounted to about 111,500 tons, but shipments subsequently have decreased and are not expected to improve until spring. It is said that foreign customers are somewhat cautious about depending on large orders in future years because of the possibility that Russia may once more become Finland's best customer for paper, as before the revolution.

NORSK HYDRO EARNS 25,000,000 KRONER

Under the chairmanship of Bank Director K. A. Wallenberg, the board of directors of the Norske Hydroelektrisk Kvaestof A/S recently held its annual meeting at Notodden, when it was stated that the earnings for the past year amounted to 24,855,617 kroner. It was voted to pay 15 per cent dividends to stockholders and distribute 2,000,000 kroner in bonus among the workers.

A "COAL WAR" IN DENMARK?

Recent information from Denmark indicates that several countries are bidding for the coal business of that country, with prices constantly declining. Beginning with last December, the English were selling gas coal in Copenhagen for \$12 a ton, when the American producers entered into competition. A month later American coal was selling in Copenhagen for \$10.50 a ton.

CONSULS TO CABLE TRADE NEWS

In view of the rapid changes in economic and commercial conditions abroad, the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces that there is to be a new monthly cable service from its commercial attaches and trade commissioners in foreign countries. This service will be supplementary to the mail advices sent to the Bureau and for the purpose of further aiding American exporters in studying the world markets.

A/S DACHNFELDT

The Danish seed house of L. Daehnfeldt, Odense, at its annual meeting decided to carry over the net profit for the past year, 149,061 kroner, to this year. The company's reserve fund amounts to 1,176,556 kroner. The meeting paid its respects to the memory of the late Chr. Daehnfeldt, founder of the company, and its chief director. The chairman of the board, Bank Director Albert Hoeg, presided.

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SHIPPING NOTES

NORWAY WITHDRAWS SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS

Owing to the prevailing situation in Norwegian shipping the Government has withdrawn most of the restrictions and taxation on the country's merchant marine. This is particularly true in the matter of tonnage dues, maximum freight rate and other vexatious regulations against which shipowners have long protested. From the standpoint of Government income, the restrictions carried out their purpose, in that tonnage dues alone produced for the state 100,000,000 kroner, and the war tax on shipping amounted to several hundred million kroner more.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC

The volume of traffic through the Panama Canal during 1920 established a new record, with an increase of approximately 50 per cent over that of the year before. The tolls collected in December amounted to \$1,007,875, the total for year being \$10,295,000. Commercial vessels passing through the canal during the year numbered 2,814, carrying a cargo of 11,236,000 tons.

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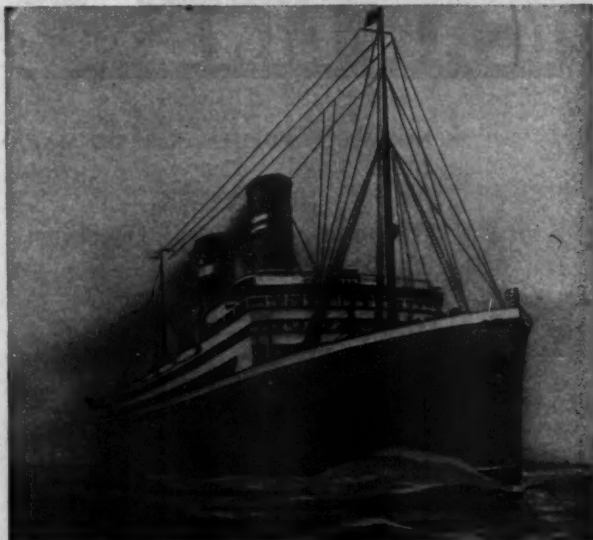
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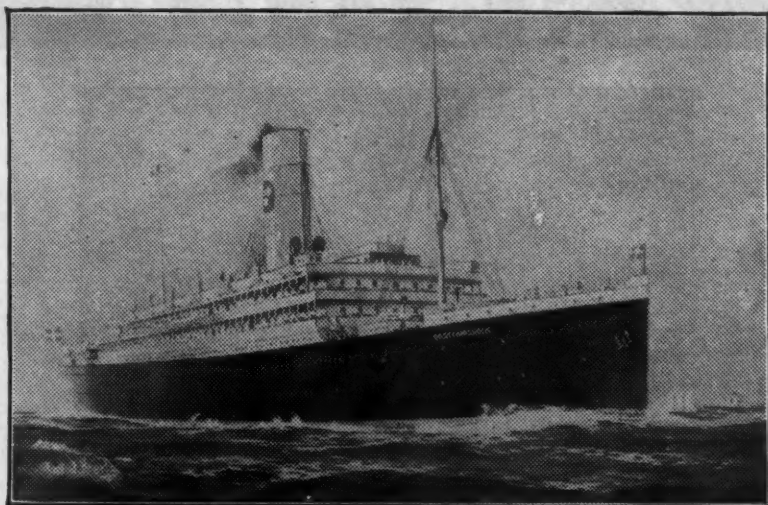
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